





DEEP WATCHER

"An Intelligent Security Shield Designed to Protect the World's Forests"

Main Causes of Forest Fires



Human-Caused Factors (Most Common)



Picnic and Campfires

Unattended barbecues, campfires, or embers can quickly spread to the forest with the help of the wind.



Cigarette Butts

Unextinguished cigarette butts thrown from car windows or into forested areas can ignite dry grass.



Stubble Burning

Fires set to clear agricultural fields can quickly grow out of control and spread to nearby forests.



Deliberate Arson

Some individuals may intentionally set forests on fire for profit, revenge, or political motives.



Glass Bottles and Litter

Glass fragments that reflect sunlight like a magnifying glass can ignite dry leaves.



Power Transmission Lines

Sparks generated during welding, grinding, or maintenance work in forested areas can start fires.

Natural Causes (Less Common but Dangerous)



Lightning Strikes

Especially during hot and dry summer conditions, lightning strikes can ignite forest fires.



Volcanic Activity

This is possible in volcanic regions.



Extreme Drought and Wind

Even without a spark, environmental stressors can significantly accelerate the spread of wildfires.



1. LET'S START WITH THE FACTS

- "A single spark is enough... to threaten millions of hectares of forest, billions
 of living creatures, and the future of our planet."
- Over the past 20 years, an average of 340 million hectares of land have been affected annually by wildfires around the world.

(FAO – Global Forest Resources Assessment)

 In 2023 alone, more than 100,000 wildfires were recorded in the Amazon Rainforest.

(INPE – Brazilian Space Agency)

- Wildfires threaten not only nature, but also the global climate, infrastructure,
 energy networks, and human lives.
- Delays in response and gaps in surveillance systems continue to cause uncontrollable spread and severe losses.



2. WEAKNESSES OF TRADITIONAL APPROACHES



SATELLITE	WATCHTOWER	TRADITIONAL CAMERAS	DEEP WATCHERS
Hours	Minutes	Minutes	Instant
		17111101000	
Wide	Limited	Blind Spots Exist	360° Coverage
Low Resolution	High	Medium-High	90% Less False Alarms
Weather-Resistant	High Night/Day Difference	Requires Maintenance	Resistant to All Weather Conditions



DETECTION TIME

FIELD OF VIEW

FALSE ALARM RISK

DURABILITY

These systems only work *after* the fire breaks out. They are not preventive.

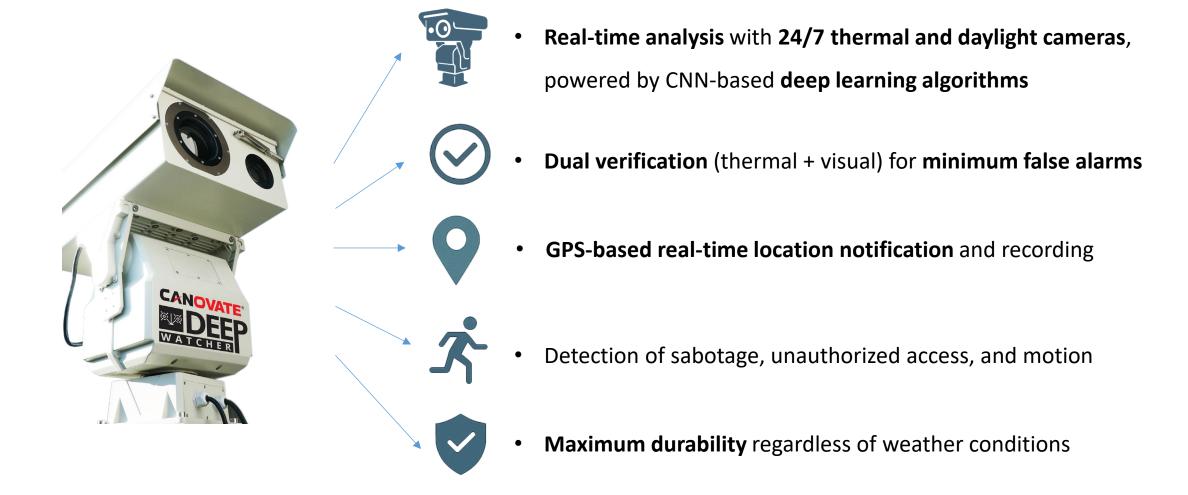


3. NEXT-GENERATION SOLUTION: DEEP WATCHER

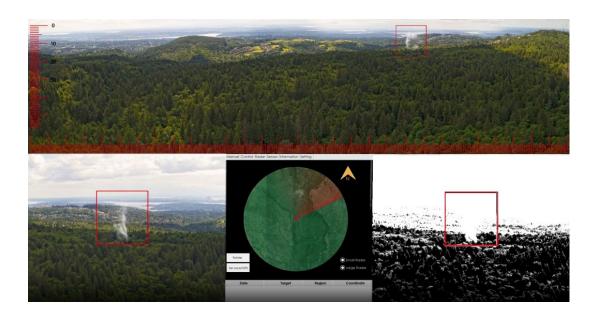


Developed by Canovate Ballistic, Deep Watcher is an Al-powered, multi-layered early wildfire detection system.

"A digital guardian that sees before fire starts, warns before danger approaches, and stands watch 24/7."



4. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY







Al Module::



Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN):

Detects smoke, flames, and heat waves in the image



Background Extraction:

Distinguishes between moving objects and static areas



Thermal Analysis:

Identifies abnormal heat distribution and sparks



Deep Reinforcement Learning:

A self-evolving intelligent system

Data Integration:



Meteorological Sensors:

Models fire risk using temperature, humidity, and wind direction



Soil Sensors:

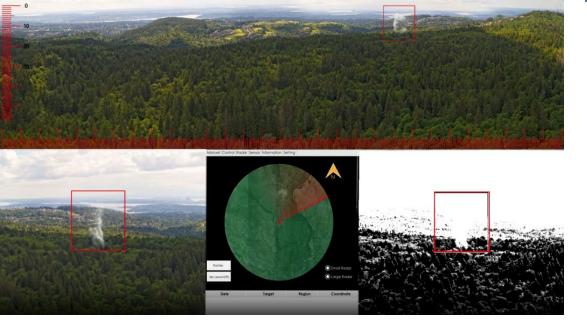
Generates localized fire risk maps



Cloud Database:

Central hub where all data is collected and processed





5. USER EXPERIENCE





Central Monitoring Panel

All cameras, regions, and alarm points are displayed on a single screen.

In case of an alarm, the image, video, timestamp, and GPS location appear instantly.

Mobile Notification System

SMS, app notifications, or voice alerts are sent to response teams.

Automatic Alarm Protocol

Simultaneous alerts are triggered for the relevant station, fire department, and authorities.

6. APPLICATION AREAS & TARGET GROUPS





International Governmental Institutions

- **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization UN)
- UNDRR (UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)
- **UNEP** (United Nations Environment Programme)
- US Forest Service / CAL FIRE (USA)
- EU Civil Protection Mechanism
- NASA Earth Science Division

Private Sector

- Energy Companies (Shell, TotalEnergies, BP, ExxonMobil)
- Pipeline Operators and Refineries
- Mining, Hydroelectric Dams, and Industrial Zones
- Factories and critical infrastructure near forests

NGOs & Institutional Partnerships

- WWF, Greenpeace, Rainforest Alliance
- Amazon Rainforest Foundation, Global Forest Watch
- Data partners for ESG & Sustainability Reports

7. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

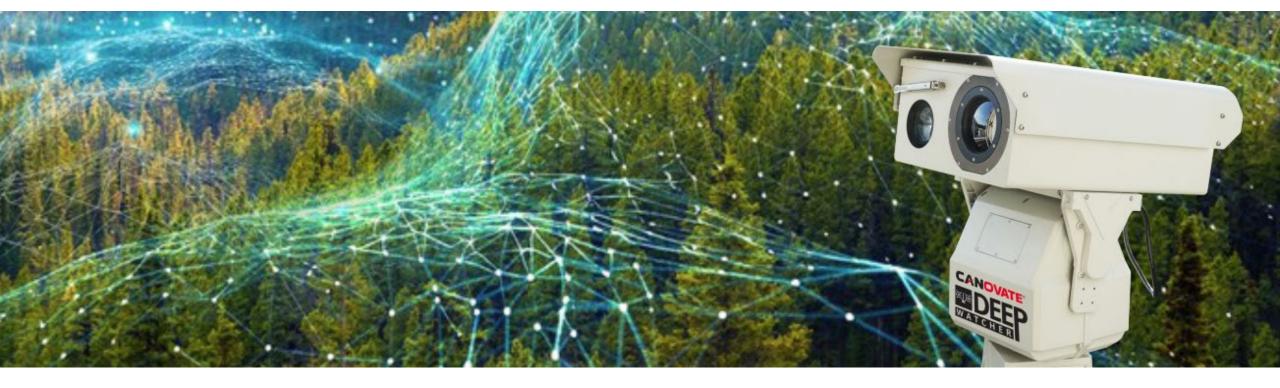




Feature	Detail	
Camera Resolution	4K UHD + Thermal Imaging	
Field of View	360° horizontal / 90° vertical	
Detection Range	Up to 20 km for fire – up to 3 km for motion	
Alarm Response Time	Between 12–28 seconds	
Protection Rating	IP66 – Dust and Water Resistant	
Communication	GSM / LTE / Satellite / Wi-Fi	
Power Supply	Grid Power + Solar Panel Option + UPS Backup	

8. PROJECT PROPOSAL & PHASES





Goal: Global Wildfire Early Detection Network

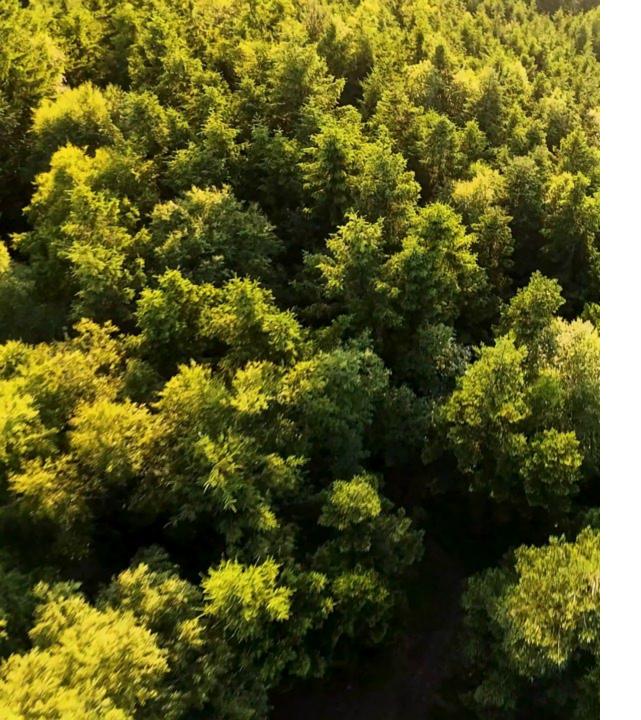
Pilot Zone: 3 countries, 15 towers, 45 radar modules

Training & Support: On-site teams and regional monitoring center setup

Data Integration: API integration with national and international disaster platforms (e.g. NASA FIRMS, EU

Copernicus, UNDRR)

Expansion Plan: Coverage in 25+ countries and 500+ towers within 2 years



9. BENEFITS



- 80% of wildfires can be detected before they break out
- Response time is reduced by 65%
- Annual economic losses are reduced by millions of dollars
- Natural habitats are preserved
- Strategic infrastructures (communication, energy, defense) are secured

"Deep Watcher is not just a product—it's a new bond we've built with nature. An artificial intelligence that sees danger in advance and takes action before it's too late."





www.canovateballistic.com



Tel: +90 (216) 484 22 22

Ekşioğlu Mah. Atabey Cad. No: 12 Çekmeköy-İSTANBUL